

Weekly Register

Terms, \$2 a year in Advance, or \$2.50 at end of the Year.

GEO. W. TIPPETT, Editor.

POINT PLEASANT, WEST VA.

Thursday, : : September 24, 1874.

Democratic-Conservative County Ticket.

Election Second Tuesday in October.

For Congress—3d District,
FRANK HEREFORD.
For Senator—5th District,
THOMAS FERRELL.
For House of Delegates,
EDMUND SEHON,
JOHN A. McCULLOCH.

POOR LOUISIANA.

The condition of affairs in Louisiana is nothing more nor less than the result of an infernal conspiracy conceived by the National Republican Committee whose headquarters are in Washington city. This committee, to save the Shepherd ring planned the safe robbery in Washington and used government officials in the accomplishment of the work. So desperate has become the lawlessness of the Republican party, so plain was defeat and overthrow written upon the shadow which heralds the coming event, that any villainous plot against peace and quiet of Southern society was welcomed, so that a false cry might be raised against these people. The cool, devilish, deliberate purpose of goading the people of Louisiana to desperation by the most barefaced and unblushing robberies, by the perversion of all law, by every oppressive and harassing act which a mercenary constabulary and vicious police could be brought to perform, was conceived at Washington by this committee and cruelly and relentlessly carried out by Kellogg in Louisiana and others in Mississippi and Alabama. It was the deliberate purpose of the arch traitors and conspirators to drive the Southern people to a point beyond the limit of human endurance, and they have succeeded, as the tale of wrong, outrage and oppression so forcibly portrayed in dispatches, plainly shows. To drive the people then to the last extremity of taking up arms in defense of what little of human freedom they still possessed, was the object sought to be obtained, and the ploy of it is it has succeeded. This gives these Washington plotters an excuse to send federal troops into the State; it will excite popular tumult in the North, and create a feeling necessary to be worked up just at this time in view of the approaching elections. The whole trouble in Louisiana can be traced to the National Republican Committee at Washington. It is emphatically their work, and upon their heads, and the heads of their carpet-bag tools, should the popular wrath be visited.

Civil Rights Endorsed.

The radicals of Pennsylvania, stand fairly upon the great mongrel issue of civil rights, which the rads of West Virginia dare not discuss. The following is their 10th resolve:

"10 Emancipation and enfranchisement having been secured by the adoption of the thirteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States and by the necessary legislation for their enforcement, and equality of civil rights having been guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment it is the imperative duty of Congress to see that such guaranty is enforced by appropriate statutes."

Is it not folly for the leaders in this State to pretend to ignore the question and to say that the civil rights bill is not an issue in the present contest?

When Democrats are asked to vote against Democratic nominees alongside of Radicals let them ask for an explanation of the Civil Rights Bill, of the military outrages in the South and finally of the \$39,000 steal in 1863.

The ticket nominated by the Democratic County Convention is composed of honest and capable gentlemen, and deserves the united support of the Democratic and Conservative voters of the county, and of all good men in the opposition, who desire to see good government in West Virginia. In voting for Sehon and McCulloch, the people vote for men who will work and vote for the people's interest.

We say to our Democratic and Conservative friends, let the utmost harmony prevail in your ranks; let every feeling of resentment or disappointment be buried, otherwise we only play into the hands of the enemy and help to bring disaster—Buckle on your armor. Organize! Close up your ranks at every precinct, and march with a steady and unbroken step to victory.

The opposition candidates are a motley crew. There are Reynolds and Bangarner, both of whom were in the last House of Delegates, and both voted to make negro qualified jurors in this State, thus attempting to compel white men to sit on juries with the negro. This vote should damn them in the eyes of every white man in the county.

Both Reynolds and Bangarner voted in the Legislature against appropriating money for the support of the Normal Schools of the State, and through their exertions and votes, the appropriations were withheld from these Institutions, thereby striking a severe blow at the prosperity of our free schools. The Normal Schools have been the source from which all our native teachers have sprung. Reynolds and Bangarner voted to destroy them.—Are you willing to send them back to the Legislature?

Reynolds and Bangarner both drew from the Treasury of the State eighty dollars, for the twenty days they were at home during the Christmas recess, thereby taking from the people that sum of money, without rendering the least service therefor. It was a "salary steal." Will you vote for men who have taken from the Treasury money which did not belong to them, and for which they never rendered any service?

Reynolds claimed mileage for more miles than he was entitled to, and drew his money for the excess over 120 miles to which he was entitled. He drew pay for 154 miles. Can you vote for such a man?

Both Bangarner and Reynolds misrepresented the people of this county in the last Legislature, in nearly every vote they cast. They were so extremely partisan that they could hardly vote for any measure that was introduced by the Democratic side of the House; and made it a rule whenever opportunity offered to retard the necessary legislation, such as appropriations, &c. These same men are now before the people as Independent Republican candidates, asking you to return them to the Legislature, that they may still further misrepresent you.

Vote for Sehon and McCulloch and you vote for honest, capable, good and true men.

Dodging the Question.

The Republican leaders of West Virginia are afraid to meet the people squarely and fairly upon the great national issues. Senator Morton declares that the party must stand firm upon the civil rights bill, and the other issues of Congress; the radical leaders here have no objection, but they are afraid; and have declared to run their candidates solely upon State issues. Their position is fairly stated by Senator Davis, in his recent speech.

Those opposed to the Democratic party in this State are always prating about the new constitution and its defects, and praising up the old constitution and its beauties. They never mention what those beauties are, but I suppose they refer to the beauties of registration, test oaths, of all descriptions of perjury and fraud. They say the constitution accomplishes nothing. What did the old one accomplish? Its principal accomplishment was to keep the Republican party in power by disfranchising nearly everybody politically opposed to them. You will find, if you sift this opposition to the constitution, that these complaints have their origin as a rule from some of the "outs" from some scoundrel who lost a lucrative office by the adoption of the new constitution. By turning to this much abused instrument you will find a number of improvements on the old one. As you are all doubtless conversant with the constitution, I will not take up your time by reciting it, but refer you to some of its prominent points:

REGISTRATION LAW.

In the old constitution there was a provision providing for the registration of voters, and authorizing the legislature, in its discretion to pass all sorts of test oaths, such as the voter's, suitors', teachers' and lawyer's test oaths. The legislature availed itself of the permission afforded by this provision and passed the most stringent laws of this kind. The infamous acts of the registrars and boards of registration appointed under this act of the Republican Governors of our State are a matter of our history, and I will not harass you by going into a recital of their shameful proceedings. Their acts, however, are indelibly impressed upon the minds of the people, and the remembrance of them too vividly, and deeply engrained never to be eradicated.

If the Democrats will stand firm, and work to get out every Democratic voter on the day of election, this county will give our ticket at least five hundred majority. Work! work!

Let no Democrat or Conservative because of personal friendship, vote against the nominees of his party. Personal friendship is one thing, your political principles, another. Vote your ticket without a scratch.

The worst of demagogues—the Independent candidates. They are Republican or Democrat, to suit the locality in which they may be soliciting votes.

Virginia State Bonds.

Knowing that many of our citizens are interested in these Bonds, we publish in another column, a call from the Governor and Treasurer of Virginia, asking a meeting of the Virginia bondholders at Richmond on the 10th day of November, 1874. The differences between Virginia and West Virginia, growing out of her original debt at the time this State was formed, should be adjusted as speedily as possible, and this meeting would be as good a time as any to start on the road to adjustment. We don't believe that our State is justly liable for any portion of the old \$12,000,000 debt of Virginia. If we are, however, the sooner it is settled the better for all concerned. It is wrong to keep those who have invested in these bonds, out of their money.

Support the Nominee.

The following sensible views by the *Saunton Spectator*, are so applicable to our present situation, that we adopt them as our own:

When a regularly appointed conservative convention has been fairly made, it is the duty of every conservative to support the nominee whether he happens to be his choice or not. This is a duty incumbent upon every one who recognizes the obligations of party discipline. Without such discipline, the strength of the party could not be made available, and would be liable at any time to be defeated by a minority party having the advantage of discipline. Properly considered, voters do not vote for the individual, but for the nominee, and by so doing they are but discharging their duty as conservatives. If the individual nominated be not their personal preference, the greater is the virtue in supporting him; for then they are governed by principle and a sense of duty in the performance of an obligation imposed by authority which they recognize as entitled to obedience. There may be a pleasure, but no special virtue, in voting for their personal choice; but there is virtue in the performance of duty, and that is exercised when they support a nominee who is not their choice. If the nominee be your choice exercise your pleasure in voting for him; if he be not, do what is better—perform your duty by voting for him.

If there was no obligation upon voters to vote for any other than their personal preference, there would be no use in holding conventions, for they could not nominate the personal choice of each voter if they should nominate a hundred candidates. When a properly constituted convention fairly makes its nomination, it becomes the duty of the members of the party holding such convention to support the nominee.

The danger to the Conservative party of this State consists not so much in the strength of the Republican party as in the support of Independent candidates whose personal ambition sets the organization of the Conservative party at defiance, and seeks to attain personal aggrandizement by the united support of Republicans and inconsiderate or disaffected Conservatives. Though there can be but little, if any, danger of the election of an independent candidate in this District, in which the Conservative majority is so large, yet no Conservative should vote for such, as it tends to demoralize the party.

The prospects grow brighter and brighter. We assure our friends we know what we speak. As the Democracy grows more and more compact the enemy becomes more and more demoralized. The whole Democratic-Conservative party of the county is now in motion and the battle is substantially won.

The South Carolina tax-payers, unable to bear the burdens of carpet-bag rule, hold Conventions and send delegations to the President praying for the protection of the general government against the corn-crackers who are feasting upon the plunder of the people. They are insulted in their mission, and federal troops are ordered in their midst to keep them quiet while being robbed.

In Mississippi three-fifths of the real estate is offered at sheriff's sale, and the people pray to be remanded to military government as relief from the thieves who are oppressing them. They are answered by Gatling guns placed in the hands of their robbers for their subjugation.

A gentleman of Cassville, this county, sends us the following information: "Jerry Stull, of Clay District, went to Texas last Spring and located in Bell county (another warning to young men) to look out for picked up friends. He was working with a man named Argo, who enticed poor Stull to start for Nebraska. They started for the train, 20 miles distant, at 9 o'clock, and that was the last heard of him until a skeleton was found giving marks of foul play. Stull's clothes were identified by the pocket knife, comb, &c., found in the pockets. Stull was a splendid young man, and his friends are going to raise a reward to endeavor to overhaul Argo, who is supposed to be a notorious robber."—*Morgantown Post*.

Speech of Gov. Allen, of Ohio.

We have been handed the following speech of Gov. Allen, delivered at Columbus, Ohio, at a Democratic meeting, over which he presided. It is with pleasure we publish it:

Fellow Citizens:—I have accepted the appointment to preside over this meeting with a most sincere and profound sense of the honor that the calling implies. It is my business to preside over the meeting rather than to speak myself. I need not say to a Democratic audience that the enjoyment of this night's proceedings will depend upon the order and silence which they observe while the gentlemen who have been invited to address you fulfill the promises of the Committee. There are reasons great and numerous why this meeting should be held to-night. It is called to ratify by the public will the proceedings of the recent Democratic State Convention, held in this city. It is convened for the purpose of eliciting every Democratic and every honest man, whether Democrat or not, to the support of the ticket which the old historic party of the republic has presented for their acceptance.—[Applause.]

One word as to the history of this party. It derived its life from a great struggle at the beginning of the Government to check a tendency of the government in its silent and secret march with a monarch; it had its origin in an effort to repeal a law passed before this party had an existence, by which the alien-born population of the country were sought to be put under the frozen of the government, and to that extent emigration from abroad was retarded at the beginning, and prevented finally at the end. Every foreigner that treks our soil is indebted to that first and great effort, in which this party received its birth. To render our soil the home of every honest man who wanted to make an honest living among us. Another law tending to the same end had for its object the restriction of the right of speech, a limitation upon the liberty of the press. It was to repeal these laws that the Democratic party came into existence, and it did repeal them. Every man who wants to speak and write freely can date his right to do so back to the old Democratic party in the very first year of its birth. [Applause.] Every foreigner, from whatever clime he may have come, can date his right to life and to cultivate the American soil, in the character of an American citizen, back to the days when the Democratic party was born. That party held the control of the government for nearly sixty years. That party annexed every acre of land to the original limits of the Republic which ever was annexed, except some snow-clad regions in the North, which the Emperor of Russia had the cunning and dexterity to prevail upon the Government to take off his hands under Seward. [Laughter and applause.]

The government conducted every war to a decided and triumphant issue. The Democratic party after fifty-five years of debate received for every measure it had ever originated the sanction of the American people to put those measures upon the statute books. The adverse party struggling to engrain their measures upon the public law failed in every instance, and stood condemned as bunglers in the making of laws up to the year 1860.

Now, mark you, we claim that we had acquired all the land under Democratic rule, and these acquisitions have been immense; we claim that we carried through every war with a foreign country to a successful termination; we claim that every single measure of the party was endorsed by the American people through the long series of fifty-five years of this government's life; and another thing we claim and not the smallest, that in all this time the Democratic party never shed one drop of human blood for a political offense.—[Applause.]

We did make one mistake—a great and terrible mistake—we made the mistake of dividing our ranks and opening a wide chasm, through which an adverse party came trooping into power fourteen years ago, and have done all the things that you remember. They contrived to impress the minds of the American people with prejudicial notions with regard to the Democratic party. But we have lived to see all that reversed, and now the nation recalling all the old history of the party, re-evaluating its illustrious deeds, all patriotic in their conception and wise in their execution, re-collecting all these things, the people are now stretching out their hands, crying to the old Democracy of the Union to "Come back, come back, come back." [Applause.] And we are coming, [laughter] and when we do come back, mark you, we will administer the government just as our predecessors in the Democratic party administered it, not exclusively for the good of Democrats—that is not the nature of our party—but for the good of the people; for the good of every man, woman and child in the Republic. That is the nature of our organization, which confines itself to general laws that act equally upon all men, no matter what may be their politics or what may be their religion. The other side wants special laws for special interests, to conserve special purposes. Our party recognizes the laws of nature, seeks as far as possible to apply the laws of nature to the laws of the country by making the good and the evil of the government rest equally and not oppressively upon all who enjoy the benefits of the government; that is our idea of the law; that is the reason why there is now such a loud call from the Arkostok to the Southern Ocean upon the old Democratic party to come back. Come back and receive that confidence, by the loss of which this nation has been drawn close to the brink of ruin. I thank you my friends. [Applause.]

Truman Elliot and T. J. West have been nominated by the Democrats of Harrison county for the House of Delegates.

Mr. Hereford's Vote on the Salt Tariff.

We have called attention before to the unjust misrepresentations made by the opposition in regard to Hon. Frank Hereford's position with regard to the tariff on Salt. The old tariff on foreign salt was eighteen cents, the new bill put it at eight, but through the influence and efforts of Hereford, and Maynard, of Tennessee, it was amended and made twelve cents. Vance, of North Carolina, wished to put it on the free list and thereupon Hereford alone opposed it as published below.

From the Congressional Record, Vol. 2, Part V, Page 4373, 43rd Congress we clip *verbatim* Mr. Hereford's remarks.

Mr. Hereford.—The argument of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Vance) in favor of free salt applies just as well to every other article on our tariff list. He says it should be made free because it is one of the prime necessities of life. So is iron one of the prime necessities of life. It is a part and parcel of the blood itself. Salt has to be manufactured before it can be made useful. So does iron have to be manufactured before it can be made useful. So throughout the whole list.

This tariff, if it is for the purpose of protecting the labor, the manufacturing industries of the country, applies with equal force to salt as it does to iron or to any other article that is manufactured throughout the land. And I come now again to exemplify in my own person and to furnish certainly a practical demonstration of the platform of one of the great political parties in the last Presidential campaign that this question of the tariff was referred to each Congressional district to decide for itself, the district that I represent object that salt shall be made free, and I see that my friend from the opposite side of the Ohio has an interest identical with my own.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, I would ask the gentleman why it is the interest of his district that salt should be made free?

Mr. Hereford, I will tell you, almost while I am talking and for years, several of the salt furnaces of my district have been lying idle on account of the low price of salt, and hundreds and hundreds of men are thrown out of employment who were engaged in the manufacture of salt and in the hundreds of other means of employment that are necessarily used in the manufacture and production of salt. I do not see why the gentleman should strike at the article of salt, which is one of the few articles that should have protection, if there is any at all. I am opposed to the amendment that the gentleman from North Carolina has offered and hope it will not prevail. It is not in the original bill, and in the spirit of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, I say that we should not add a new article to this list. If we do, our labors will be intrinsically, and we will not get away from here until the Summer shall have passed away.

Important to the Creditors of Virginia.

The following important circular has just been issued by his Excellency Governor Kemper, and Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Treasurer of the Commonwealth:

To the Creditors of Virginia.

Pursuant to authority vested by the Governor and Treasurer by a joint resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved April 30, 1874, we invite and appoint a conference, to be held in the Capitol, at Richmond, at 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, the 10th day of November next, between all the creditors of the State—home and foreign—or their duly accredited deputies, and the undersigned, as commissioners for Virginia.

The object of the conference is to effect such exact and authentic understanding of the resources and liabilities of Virginia, and to consider such propositions for final agreement between the parties interested as will afford the best attainable security for the rights and interests both of public creditors and the Commonwealth.

JAMES L. KEMPER, Governor.
R. M. T. HUNTER, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., 10th September, 1874.

We congratulate the sterling Democracy of West Virginia on the presentation of so gallant a standard bearer as Captain Robert C. McElwain, who has been nominated as a candidate for the House of Delegates. His many friends in this city will be glad to hear of the nomination and will heartily approve of the choice that has been made.—*Register*.

Mr. Richard Jones, of New River, has just completed the work of a Hercules, having cut from the rugged cliffs of New River 2,000 cords of wood of railroad length, and stacked the same upon the line of road. Though upwards of sixty years of age, Mr. Jones possesses all the energy of mountain youth.—*Morgantown Messenger*.

There is a family living in Greenbrier county, the father of whom is one of 15 children of the same mother—10 of the children are still living, the eldest being over 74 and the youngest over 50 years old, and their aggregate age is 613 years.—There have been 89 grand children, an average of 8 to each of the 10, and a host of great grand children. Can West Virginia beat this?—*Greenbrier Independent*.

Col. Davis, in his speech at Hinton, objected to the latter day Democracy because the party is now so largely composed of old Line Whigs. Well, we rather like the old Line Whigs, and give them credit for acting with the Democratic and Conservative party in preference to consorting with the Radicals.—*Greenbrier Independent*.

Don't trust the Radicals when they tell you they are not in favor of the Civil Rights bill.

ORDER OF ELECTION.

WEST VIRGINIA:

A County Court continued and held for the County of Mason, at the Court House thereof on Wednesday, July 23d, 1874, for the transaction of police and fiscal business.

A petition having been heretofore presented to the Court, signed by over one hundred voters of this county praying for the adoption of the Alternate Method of Constructing and keeping in Repair the County Roads as provided in Chapter one hundred and eighty-two of the acts of 1872-73.

It is, thereupon ordered that the said alternate method of constructing and keeping in repair the county roads of Mason County, be submitted to the voters of said county for adoption or rejection at the ensuing election for Delegates to the Legislature on the second Tuesday of October next. The persons voting for the adoption of the said alternate method, shall have written or printed upon his ballot, the words, "For adoption of the Alternate Method of Constructing and keeping in Repair the County Roads." And the person voting against the adoption of said method shall have written or printed upon his ballot, the words: "For rejection of the Alternate Method of Constructing and keeping in Repair the County Roads."

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the newspapers of this county until the day of election; and also that chap. 182 of the acts of 1872-3 be published in the newspapers of this county for two weeks. And it is ordered that the Clerk have the proper ballots prepared. Teste: E. KIMBERLING, Clerk.

August 13-1874.

WEST VIRGINIA:

A Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Mason County, in the month of September, 1874.

Roman Menager, Plaintiff.

vs.
R. S. Brown, E. H. Wells, B. T. Wells, Emily M. Moore, George Moore, Calvin M. Moore, Administrator of the estate of Morgan Moore, deceased, and W. P. L. Neale, Executor of the estate of Lewis B. Menager, deceased, and W. P. L. Neale, Defendants.

In Chancery.
The object of this suit is to set aside and hold for naught, a deed from Lewis B. Menager, et al., to the said B. T. Wells, and also a deed made by the said B. T. Wells to Emily M. Moore, and also to collect the balance of the purchase money due the plaintiff on the lands in the bill mentioned.

And it appearing by affidavit filed with the papers in this cause that the defendant, B. T. Wells, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that the said B. T. Wells, do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit. Teste: CHAS. B. WAGGENER, Clerk.

Simpson, p. 9. [Sept. 10-1874.]

WEST VIRGINIA:

A Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Mason County, in the month of September, 1874.

O. G. Loomis, Plaintiff.

vs.
J. L. Brownell, Deft.

In Chancery.
The object of this suit is to attach the estate of the defendant, J. L. Brownell, and sell the same to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff, O. G. Loomis, amounting to the sum of \$6,700 the amount due and owing to the said plaintiff, from the said defendant for services rendered the said J. L. Brownell, by the said O. G. Loomis, in the County of Mason, and State of West Virginia.

And it appearing by affidavit filed with the papers in this cause, that the said J. L. Brownell is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that he do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit. Teste: CHAS. B. WAGGENER, Clerk.

Howard & Guthrie, Sols. [Sept. 10-1874.]

WEST VIRGINIA:

A Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Mason County, in the month of September, 1874.

John McComb, Plaintiff.

vs.
Jeremiah Smith and Sarah Price, Defendants.

In Chancery.
The object of this suit is to cancel the mortgage given by the defendant, Jeremiah Smith, to the plaintiff, Sarah Price, on the real estate in the complaint, and subject said real estate to the payment of the plaintiff's claim, amounting to the sixty-six dollars and eighty cents, and the interest thereon.

And it appearing by affidavit filed with the papers in this cause, that the said defendants are non-residents of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit. Teste: CHAS. B. WAGGENER, Clerk.

Simpson, p. 9. [Sept. 10-1874.]

WEST VIRGINIA:

A Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Mason County in the month of September, 1874.

Howes Baker, Plaintiff.

vs.
J. L. Brownell and Angerona Brownell Defts.

In Chancery.
The object of this suit is to foreclose a mortgage executed by the defendants to the plaintiff on the 26th day of April, 1873, on six hundred and thirty-four and one-half acres of land lying in the county of Mason, on the waters of Thirteen Mile Creek, and on personal property on said land at that time, consisting of horses, cattle and saw mill and fixtures, and other personal property, for the payment of ten thousand dollars, by bond executed by the defendant J. L. Brownell, to the said Howes Baker, with seven per cent. interest from the date thereof, dated the 26th day of April, 1874.

And it appearing by affidavit filed with the papers of this cause, that the said J. L. Brownell is a non-resident of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that he do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit. Teste: CHAS. B. WAGGENER, Clerk.

Tomlinson & Poley, Sols. [Sept. 10-1874.]

WEST VIRGINIA:

A Rules held in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Putnam County, on the first Monday, in September, 1874.

J. P. Woods, A. H. Childs and Thomas M. Marshall, partners doing business under the firm name and style of J. P. Woods & Co.

vs.
J. W. Sutton, J. J. Sutton & ———, partners doing business under the firm name and style of J. W. Sutton & Co. In Assumpsit.

The object of this suit is to recover from the defendants the sum of \$328.87 due from them upon an account of money advanced to them.

This day came the plaintiffs, by their Attorneys, and on their motion, and it appearing by affidavit filed with the papers of the cause, that the defendant, J. W. Sutton, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that he do appear here within four weeks from the date of the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this cause. Teste: G. W. CARGILL, Clerk.

Thompson, Hoge & Harvey, p. 9. [Sept. 12-1874.]